

Henry McMaster

Henry Dargan McMaster (born May 27, 1947) is an American politician, attorney and member of the Republican Party who has been the 117th governor of South Carolina since January 24, 2017.

Born in Columbia, South Carolina, McMaster graduated from the University of South Carolina with a bachelor's degree in history in 1969, and from the University of South Carolina School of Law with a Juris Doctor in 1973. He then worked for U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond, in private practice, and as a federal prosecutor. Appointed United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina by President Ronald Reagan in 1981, he gained attention for investigating South Carolina marijuana smugglers in Operation Jackpot. McMaster was the Republican nominee for U.S. Senate in South Carolina in 1986, losing to incumbent Democrat Fritz Hollings. He was then defeated for lieutenant governor of South Carolina by Democrat Nick Theodore in 1990.

In 1991, McMaster was appointed to the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education and joined the Board of Directors of the nonprofit South Carolina Policy Council. He chaired the South Carolina Republican Party from 1993 to 2002.^[4] McMaster resigned as chair in 2002 to successfully run for Attorney General of South Carolina. He was reelected in 2006 and ran for governor in 2010, but lost to Nikki Haley in the Republican primary. In 2011, Haley appointed McMaster to the South Carolina Ports Authority, a position from which he resigned after being elected lieutenant governor of South Carolina in 2014. McMaster succeeded to the office of governor when Haley resigned to become the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. He won a full four-year term in the 2018 gubernatorial election after winning a runoff for the Republican nomination and defeating Democratic nominee James E. Smith Jr. in the general election.

Contents

Early life

Early political career

- United States Attorney
- Election bids and state appointments
- South Carolina Republican Party Chair

Attorney General of South Carolina

- Elections

Run for governor; Ports Authority

- Campaign finance violation

Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina

Governor of South Carolina

- Fiscal policies
- Gun ownership
- Illegal immigration
- Richard Quinn corruption investigation
- 2018 gubernatorial election
- COVID-19 pandemic
- 2020 protests and riots
- Education
- Veto record
- 2022 gubernatorial election

Personal life

- Properties
- Awards

Electoral history

Henry McMaster



117th Governor of South Carolina

Incumbent

Assumed office
January 24, 2017

Lieutenant **Kevin L. Bryant**
 Pamela Evette

Preceded by **Nikki Haley**
91st Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina
In office
January 14, 2015 – January 24, 2017

Governor **Nikki Haley**

Preceded by **Yancey McGill**

Succeeded by **Kevin L. Bryant**
50th Attorney General of South Carolina
In office
January 15, 2003 – January 12, 2011

Governor **Mark Sanford**

Preceded by **Charlie Condon**

Succeeded by **Alan Wilson**
Chair of the South Carolina Republican Party
In office
May 1993 – May 2002

Preceded by **Barry Wynn**

Succeeded by **Kalon Dawson**
United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina
In office
June 5, 1981^[1] – July 1, 1985^[2]

President **Ronald Reagan**

Preceded by **Thomas Simpson**^[1]

Succeeded by **Vinton Lide**^[3]

Personal details

- Notes
- References
- External links

Early life

McMaster was born on May 27, 1947, in Columbia, South Carolina.^[5] He is the eldest son of John Gregg and Ida Dargan (Pet) McMaster. He received a bachelor's degree in history from the University of South Carolina in 1969. As an undergraduate, he was a member of Kappa Alpha Order and the South Carolina Student Legislature. In 1973, he graduated from the University of South Carolina School of Law, where he served on the editorial board of the *South Carolina Law Review*. Later that year, he was admitted to the Richland County Bar Association of the South Carolina Bar. He served in the *United States Army Reserves*, receiving an honorable discharge in 1975.^[5]

Upon graduation from law school, McMaster worked as a legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond in Washington, D.C. until 1974, when he joined the firm of Tompkins and McMaster. He was admitted to practice before the federal Court of Claims in 1974, before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in 1975, and upon Thurmond's motion, before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1978. McMaster practiced law for almost 29 years, both as a federal prosecutor and in private practice, representing clients in the state and federal courts, trial and appellate.^[6]

Early political career

United States Attorney

Upon Thurmond's recommendation, President Ronald Reagan nominated McMaster as United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina in 1981—Reagan's first nomination for U.S. Attorney. The Senate confirmed McMaster on May 21, 1981.^[7] He headed the South Carolina Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee from 1981 to 1985.

During his tenure, McMaster created the federal drug task force Operation Jackpot to investigate South Carolina marijuana smugglers.^[8] Operation Jackpot ultimately arrested more than 100 people for crimes related to marijuana and *hashish* trafficking. McMaster held numerous press conferences during the operation and gained publicity through interviews and comments. His actions were criticized as political, with journalist Lee Bandy writing, "no one can recall any other U.S. attorney being so public-relations conscious" and noting that McMaster had held more press conferences and news releases than all his predecessors combined.^[9] McMaster completed his term as U.S. Attorney on December 31, 1985.

Election bids and state appointments

In 1986, after considering races for South Carolina lieutenant governor and attorney general, McMaster won a spirited Republican primary for the United States Senate against Henry Jordan, 27,696 votes (53.4%) to 24,164 (46.6%). McMaster lost the general election in a landslide to four-term Democratic incumbent Ernest Hollings, 463,354 votes (63.1%) to 261,394 (35.6%).

In 1990, McMaster ran for lieutenant governor. He defeated Sherry Shealy Martschink in the Republican primary, 49,463 votes (51.46%) to 46,660 (48.54%), but again lost to the Democratic incumbent. He received 309,038 votes (41.19%) to Nick Theodore's 440,844 (58.75%).

In 1991, Governor Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. appointed McMaster to the state's Commission on Higher Education, and the South Carolina Senate confirmed him. He also served on the Board of Directors of the nonprofit South Carolina Policy Council from 1991 to 2003, serving as board chairman from 1992 to 1993.

South Carolina Republican Party Chair

On May 8, 1993, McMaster was elected Chairman of the South Carolina Republican Party.^[10] He was reelected by the State Republican Convention in 1996, 1998 and 2000. In this capacity, he also served as a member of the Republican National Committee from 1993 to 2002. Under McMaster's chairmanship, the Republican Party captured the governorship, several statewide offices and (with party switches) the State House of Representatives in 1994, and finally captured control of the powerful State Senate in 2000. Under

Born	Henry Dargan McMaster <div>May 27, 1947</div> <div>Columbia, South Carolina, U.S.</div>
Political party	Republican
Spouse(s)	Peggy Anderson (m. 1978)
Children	2
Residence	<i>Governor's Mansion</i>
Education	University of South Carolina (BA, JD)
Website	Government website (http://governor.sc.gov/)
Military service	
Allegiance	 United States
Branch/service	 United States Army
Years of service	1969–1975
Unit	<i>United States Army Reserve</i>

McMaster's law firm on Pendleton St. in Columbia, SC



McMaster, the South Carolina GOP also ran highly contentious and successful presidential primaries in 1996 (won by Bob Dole) and 2000 (won by George W. Bush). On March 28, 2002, McMaster announced his resignation as party chairman so that he could run for attorney general.^[1]

Attorney General of South Carolina

Elections

McMaster placed first in the Republican primary for attorney general, with 126,164 votes (42.41%), ahead of State Senator and former judge Larry Richter and attorney Jon E. Ozmint. He defeated Richter in the runoff, 162,014 votes (55.8%) to 128,271 (44.2%). In the general election, McMaster defeated Democratic attorney and former Director of the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services Stephen K. Benjamin, 601,931 votes (55.5%) to 482,560 (44.5%). He was reelected in 2006, unopposed in both the Republican primary and the general election.



Henry McMaster's official portrait, 2005

Run for governor; Ports Authority

In 2010 McMaster ran for governor, but finished third in the Republican primary with 71,187 votes (16.94%), ahead of Lieutenant Governor André Bauer's 52,324 (12.45%) but behind U.S. Representative Gresham Barrett's 91,461 (21.76%) and State Representative Nikki Haley's 205,360 (48.86%). He immediately endorsed Haley, who had been the front-runner throughout the race and defeated Barrett in the runoff by a landslide.^[12]

In 2011, Haley appointed McMaster to the South Carolina Ports Authority, succeeding Harry Butler Jr.^[13] McMaster left the Ports Authority in 2015^[14] and was replaced by Kurt D. Grindstaff.^[15]

Campaign finance violation

On January 6, 2015, the Ethics Commission of South Carolina accused McMaster of accepting about \$70,000 in donations to his 2010 campaign for governor, exceeding South Carolina's limit for donations by \$51,850.^[16] The commission released documents stating that McMaster accepted these extra funds to help settle campaign debt.^{[16][17]} In September 2015, the commission refused to dismiss the complaint and McMaster's attorney indicated McMaster was likely to settle.^[18] In March 2016, the commission ordered McMaster "to repay \$72,700 in excess campaign contributions from his 2010 run for governor and pay a \$5,100 fine."^[19]

Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina

McMaster filed to run for lieutenant governor of South Carolina on March 27, 2014.^[20] He received 44% of the vote in a four-way Republican Party primary, forcing a runoff between him and Mike Campbell, son of former Governor Carroll A. Campbell, Jr.^[21] McMaster defeated Campbell with 63.6% of the vote^[22] and faced Democratic State Representative Bakari Sellers in the general election. Upon his inauguration, he succeeded Democrat Yancey McGill.^[6] During the campaign, Sellers challenged McMaster to renounce his 30-year membership in Columbia's Forest Lake Country Club, a private country club alleged to exclude black members; in response, McMaster's campaign manager said that the club "[had] no policies of racial discrimination" and that McMaster "would not be a member if it did."^{[123][23][24]} On November 4, 2014, McMaster was elected lieutenant governor with 58.8% of the vote.^[25]

McMaster was elected on a separate ticket from Governor Haley, the last time a lieutenant governor was elected in this manner; as of 2018, candidates for governor and lieutenant governor run on the same ticket.^[26]

During the 2016 presidential campaign, McMaster was an early and avid supporter of Donald Trump. He claimed to be the first elected politician in the United States to support Trump. After Trump won the Republican nomination, McMaster delivered the nominating speech at the Republican National Convention.^[27]

Governor of South Carolina

On November 23, 2016, President-elect Donald Trump announced his intention to nominate Haley as Ambassador to the United Nations.^[28] On January 24, 2017, the Senate confirmed Haley. Later that day, she resigned as governor and McMaster assumed the governorship. Inaugurated at the age of 69 years and 8 months, McMaster is the oldest person ever to assume the office of governor in South Carolina.^[29]

McMaster served the remainder of Haley's term, which expired in January 2019. Per the South Carolina constitution, McMaster is eligible to serve as governor until January 2027 if he is reelected in 2022. Before ascending to the office of governor, McMaster declared in September 2016 that he would run in the 2018 election.^[30] McMaster won the 2018 election to serve his first four-year term.

After McMaster's first year in office as governor, *The State* ranked his performance. It praised him for adding 17,000 jobs for the state, his accessibility to state legislators, and his handling of the threat of Hurricane Irma in 2017, but criticized his "lack of leadership", citing as an example his veto of a gas-tax increase that would have paid for road repairs and replacements for aging school buses, which members of both parties slammed, including McMaster's gubernatorial primary rival Catherine Templeton. *The State* summed up responses to McMaster's first year as "mixed."^[31]

In early 2018, McMaster's approval rating was estimated at 47%, while both his disapproval rating and those not sure of him were estimated at 25%.^[32]

Fiscal policies

On February 6, 2017, McMaster's first major action as governor was to request \$5.18 billion from President Trump for South Carolina's infrastructure. Trump made no public statement about McMaster's request. Later in February, McMaster announced, "[the] state government is going to have to go on a diet as far as spending." On May 9, 2017, McMaster vetoed a bill that would have raised the state's gas tax by 12 cents—the largest tax increase in state history—but the South Carolina General Assembly overrode his veto the following day.^{[33][34]} McMaster said the state had "plenty of money in the system to do all the work on the roads if we would just apply it to the roads that need the work...It's not necessary to put yet another tax on the people of South Carolina."^[35]



McMaster, a strong ally of Donald Trump, greets the president as he arrives in South Carolina

Gun ownership

McMaster has said he would sign legislation, if passed by the General Assembly, that "would allow anyone who is legally allowed to buy a gun to do so without a state permit and carry it openly or concealed."^[36] When students did a walkout to protest gun violence and call for stricter gun control a month after the Stoneman Douglas High School shooting, McMaster called the walkout "shameful" and said it was a "tricky move" orchestrated by "left-wing groups" that were using the students as "tools" to further their agenda.^[37] Student activist David Hogg, who survived the Parkland shooting, criticized McMaster, saying in a tweet that "future voters will not reelect you and outlive you too."^[37]



McMaster meeting with John F. Kelly, the United States Secretary of Homeland Security, in February 2017.



McMaster speaking in February 2017

Illegal immigration

In 2018, McMaster offered to send troops from the South Carolina National Guard to assist Texas in combating illegal immigration and drug trafficking. This came after Trump called for the deployment of thousands of soldiers along the Mexico–United States border, in which border states such as Arizona and New Mexico also participated.^[38]

Richard Quinn corruption investigation

In 2017, McMaster, the University of South Carolina, BlueCross BlueShield, Columbia Mayor Steve Benjamin, and a number of prominent state legislators were connected to Richard Quinn and Associates, a firm he employed for political consulting.^{[39][40]} Richard Quinn and Associates was named as part of a larger corruption probe Special Prosecutor David Pascoe conducted within the South Carolina General Assembly, which first ensnared then-Speaker Bobby Harrell, who resigned and pleaded guilty to public corruption charges in 2014.^[41] McMaster has not been implicated in Pascoe's corruption probe, but four state legislators have been indicted as part of it as of May 2017.^[42]

McMaster's connections to Richard Quinn and Associates caused him challenges in the South Carolina legislature when replacing two members of the South Carolina Ports Authority (SCPA) Board of Directors whose terms had expired. At the time of McMaster's replacement nominations, the SCPA paid Quinn a consulting fee of \$8,100 per month.^[43] State lawmakers delayed the vote on McMaster's two nominees for two weeks, citing the ongoing corruption probe that had pulled in three Republican legislators.^{[44][45]} Both nominees were confirmed after the SCPA voted to cease employing Quinn.^{[46][47]} McMaster likewise ceased to use Quinn in advance of his 2018 gubernatorial campaign.^[48]

2018 gubernatorial election

On June 12, 2018, McMaster placed first in the Republican gubernatorial primary, with 155,072 votes.^[49] But since that was 42.3% of the vote, less than a majority, he faced John Warren in a runoff. On June 26, 2018, McMaster won the runoff with about 52% of the vote.^[50]

McMaster chose businesswoman Pamela Evette as his running mate, not incumbent Lieutenant Governor Kevin L. Bryant, who ran against McMaster for the gubernatorial nomination.^[51]

Trump endorsed McMaster. McMaster defeated Democratic nominee James Smith in the general election with 54% of the vote.^[52]

COVID-19 pandemic

Like most governors during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States in 2020, McMaster declared a state of emergency and closed schools and nonessential businesses within the state. He also issued a *home or work* order, essentially a stay-at-home order by a different name. On April 20, 2020, McMaster drew criticism for reopening beaches and retail stores five days after South Carolina experienced its highest number of new positive COVID-19 tests,^[53] but he did include additional social distancing requirements in his executive order.^[54] McMaster said the economy was stalled because of the pandemic and that he anticipated having the economy "humming" by June 2020.^[55] By early June, McMaster reopened the majority of the state, though schools remained closed and businesses were required to follow social distancing procedures.^[56] Many schools and universities across the country canceled graduation ceremonies,^[57] but McMaster urged South Carolina schools to hold ceremonies in a manner that abided by social distancing requirements.^[58] He delivered the commencement address at West Florence High School's graduation ceremony and sang "Mull of Kintyre" while playing his guitar.^[59]

On June 10, state epidemiologist Linda Bell said that COVID-19 was worse in June than it was when the state was closed in March and April. On average, the number of cases in early June was five to six times higher than in March and April. McMaster said, "it is up to the people to determine what kind of precautions need to be followed," indicating that he would not place any more restrictions on businesses and public facilities.^{[60][61]} Bell accused McMaster of intentionally misleading the public about her stance on reopening the economy; she claimed that his staff was "somewhat manipulative."^[62] and made it appear that she and other scientists backed his plan to reopen the economy when she did not.^[62]

By late June and early July, confirmed cases in South Carolina had risen by as much as 2,000% compared to March and April.^[63] Despite pleas from lawmakers and other state officials, McMaster declined to enact a statewide requirement to wear masks, saying that such an order would be unenforceable.^[64] Consequently, dozens of municipalities enacted their own mask requirement ordinances, including Columbia, Forest Acres, Greenville, Charleston, Lexington, and most large cities and towns.^[65] Bell criticized McMaster's decision and said a statewide mask requirement would be more effective. McMaster responded that a statewide requirement would give a "false sense of security to South Carolinians."^[64] Attorney General Alan Wilson noted that ordinances and laws requiring masks are not illegal.^[65] On July 10, as the state's COVID-19 cases exceeded 50,000 and nearly 900 deaths,^[66] McMaster issued an executive order prohibiting businesses from selling alcohol after 11 p.m. in an effort to prevent the spread of the virus among younger people.^[67]

On July 15, McMaster said in an address that South Carolina schools should give parents the option to send students to in-person classes in September 2020. He instructed Superintendent of Education Molly Spearman to reject any school's reopening plan if it did not allow in-person learning.^{[68][69]} Groups such as the Palmetto State Teachers Association, the S.C. Education Association, and SC for ED criticized McMaster's order, saying that it "would needlessly jeopardize the health and safety of our state's 800,000 students and more than 50,000 teachers."^[70] Several school districts, including Greenville County School District, the state's largest, denounced the order.^[71] Spearman, a Republican elected independently of McMaster, also disapproved of his order.^[69]

On July 29, McMaster signed an executive order requiring face masks for employees and patrons in all South Carolina restaurants and bars and prohibiting any restaurant from operating at more than 50% capacity, seating tables less than six feet apart, or allowing people to congregate at a bar.^[72]

2020 protests and riots

In response to the killing of George Floyd, protests flared across the United States. In South Carolina, protests occurred in Columbia, Greenville, and Charleston. While protests in Greenville were largely peaceful, there were some instances of violence in Columbia and Charleston. In Columbia, police cars were torched, shots were fired at police, and businesses were vandalized. In Charleston, protesters stopped traffic on Interstate-26 and the Arthur Ravenel Jr. Bridge and vandalized and looted businesses.^[73] Like President Trump, McMaster said that state and local governments were being too lenient on rioters and looters and was critical of Charleston's initial response. He said to Trump, "We've got to take people out, give them justice, make it more than just the cost of doing business to come into one town, get arrested, pay bond."^[74] McMaster mobilized the South Carolina National Guard to be dispatched, if necessary, to halt riots and looting. At Trump's request, he also sent members of the National Guard to Washington, D.C. to aid in larger-scale protests.^[75]

Education

McMaster is a longtime advocate of private education. In 2020, as part of the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) and the CARES Act, federal funds were distributed to support education in states amid the COVID-19 pandemic. McMaster announced that he sought to use \$32 billion, or two thirds, of South Carolina's \$48 billion allotment on private school vouchers, and that 5,000 grants to private schools would be made with the federal relief money.^[76] His decision received harsh criticism from educators and politicians

around the state.^[77] The Palmetto State Teachers Association stated that the money could have been better used for South Carolina's nearly 1,000,000 students in public education instead of 5,000 students in private schools. The South Carolina School Boards Association called McMaster's decision "unfathomable," and SC for Ed called it "disappointing."^{[77][78]} McMaster's supporters argued that parents should have a choice about where to send their students. On July 22, 2020, McMaster's decision was halted by court order after educators sued McMaster for failing to uphold a principle of the South Carolina Constitution: "No money shall be paid from public funds nor shall the credit of the State or any of its political subdivisions be used for the direct benefit of any religious or other private educational institution."^{[79][80]} McMaster's attorneys argued that the decision to use emergency funds for private schools should be decided by the voters or the South Carolina General Assembly, not a court order.^[80]

When the South Carolina Governor's School for Science and Mathematics school board voted to return to school virtually in August 2020, contrary to McMaster's desire to return to school five days per week, he fired all board members and appointed nine new members. Education Superintendent Spearman denounced McMaster's firing of the board members.^[81]

Veto record

McMaster has had many clashes with the South Carolina General Assembly. Since January 2017, he has vetoed 19 bills, and the legislature has overridden all or part of 18 of his vetoes. As of April 2020, McMaster has had only one (5%) of his vetoes sustained.^[82]

McMaster's Veto Record

Legislative Veto Action	Total	% of Total
Sustained	1	5%
Overridden	15	79%
Partial/Certain Items Sustained	3	16%
Total Vetoes	19	-

2022 gubernatorial election

McMaster has demonstrated interest in seeking reelection in 2022, but has not declared his candidacy.

Personal life

Properties

McMaster and his wife own several houses and rental apartments in the Columbia area. One home they own is the McCord House, which was constructed in 1849 and used as a Union headquarters during the Civil War.^{[83][84]} In 2016, McMaster's tax return indicated that he received \$7.7 million in rent on such houses and apartments between 2006 and 2015; he paid a little over \$500,000 for upkeep, maintenance, and cleaning. McMaster has also reportedly paid over \$16,000 in fines for ordinance violations.^[85]

Awards

1996, Order of the Palmetto

2004, Public Servant of the Year, Sierra Club

2005, National Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, Humane Society of the United States^[86]

Electoral history

McMaster ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Senate in 1986, for lieutenant governor in 1990, and for governor in 2010. He was elected attorney general in 2002 and 2006, lieutenant governor in 2014, and governor in 2018.

Notes

- ↑ McGill was a Democrat as lieutenant governor, though he was not elected to the position. He became lieutenant governor after Glen McConnell's resignation.

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External links

- Governor of South Carolina (<http://governor.sc.gov/>)
- Henry McMaster for Governor (<https://henrymcmaster.com/>)
- Henry McMaster (https://curiie.org/Regional/North_America/United_States/South_Carolina/Government/Executive/Governor_Henry_McMaster/) at Curliie
-
- Profile (<https://www.votesmart.org/candidate/48189>) at Vote Smart
- Appearances (<https://www.c-span.org/person/?henrymcmaster>) on C-SPAN

Party political offices

Preceded by Marshall Mays	Republican nominee for U.S. Senator from South Carolina (Class 3) 1986	Succeeded by Thomas F. Hartnett
Preceded by Thomas F. Hartnett	Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina 1990	Succeeded by Bob Peeler
Preceded by Barry Wynn	Chair of the South Carolina Republican Party 1993–2002	Succeeded by Katon Dawson
Preceded by Charlie Condon	Republican nominee for Attorney General of South Carolina 2002, 2006	Succeeded by Alan Wilson
Preceded by Ken Ard	Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina 2014	Succeeded by Pamela Evette
Preceded by Nikki Haley	Republican nominee for Governor of South Carolina 2018	Most recent

Legal offices

Preceded by Thomas Simpson	United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina 1981–1985	Succeeded by Vinton D Lide
Preceded by Charlie Condon	Attorney General of South Carolina 2003–2011	Succeeded by Alan Wilson

Political offices

Preceded by Yancey McGill	Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina 2015–2017	Succeeded by Kevin L. Bryant
Preceded by Nikki Haley	Governor of South Carolina 2017–present	Incumbent

U.S. order of precedence (ceremonial)

Preceded by Mike Pence <i>as Vice President</i>	Order of Precedence of the United States Within South Carolina	Succeeded by Mayor of city in which event is held
		Succeeded by Otherwise Nancy Pelosi <i>as Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives</i>
Preceded by Larry Hogan <i>as Governor of Maryland</i>	Order of Precedence of the United States Outside South Carolina	Succeeded by Chris Sununu <i>as Governor of New Hampshire</i>

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